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'laughter,' *skal, skual* 'chattering.'

16. Goth. *swarts* 'swart,' 'black' from **s-uer-do* contains the root *uer*- 'cover,' which passes into 'befoul' as in Lat. *sordidus*, and 'black' as in the Goth. Cf. Skt. *var-na* 'color,' 'complexion,' which contains the root *uer*-. With the suf. *-dhā*, M.H.G. *swarte*, etc. See *schwarte* in Kluge's *Et. Wtb.* These words belong to the root *uer*-, discussed in *Jour. Germ. Phil.*, no. 3.

17. Gothic *bi-sauljan* represents the 'schwundstufe' of the root *uel*-, with a prefixed *s*- as in *swarts*. The *s*- in these words is due to some such word as Goth. *smeitan* 'smear.' The development in meaning is the same as in *swarts*. The root *uel*- had also the meaning 'cover,' a development of the meaning 'enfold,' 'wrap.'

18. Goth. *swaran* 'swear,' O. N. *svara* 'answer' has in it the root *uer* 'speak,' in *waurds* and its cognates. The *s* here is due to the initial of words like, *say, speak*. The root *uer* 'speak,' 'answer' is the same as *uer* 'turn.' Observe that Skt. *varna* means 'outside,' 'color,' 'complexion' and 'sound,' 'word.' There must also be some relation between this word and *svārati* 'sound.' (Cf. Uhlenbeck, *Et. Wtb.* s. v. *swaran*, where the contrary is assumed.) On the development of meaning from 'turn' to 'answer,' compare Eng. *return, reply, retort*, etc.

19. The root *kleu*- 'hear' is referred by Brugmann to an unfound root *kāl*-. This is connected doubtfully by Prellwitz in his *Et. Wtb.* with the root *kel*- 'sound;' about this there can be no doubt. The root *kleu* itself means 'sound' as well as 'hear.' O. N. *hlymr* 'noise;' O. E. *hlōþor* 'sound,' 'voice,' *hlydan* 'sound;' M. H. G. *lūt* 'sound;' and O. E. *hlūd* 'loud,' Gk. *κλυτός* 'renowned' come as easily from the meaning 'sounding,' 'sounded,' as from 'heard.' In Lith. *gerdas* 'shout,' 'cry:' *girdziū* 'hear' we find a parallel. And the probabilities are that all words meaning 'hear' come from a root meaning 'sound;' for the proethnic man could have no idea of hearing except as a sound or noise.

The simpler root *kel*- occurs in Gk. *κελαδος* 'noise,' (cf. Prellwitz) O. H. G. *hellan* and *s-cellan* 'resound,' *ga-hel* 'clear-sounding,' *holōn, halōn* 'call,' Lat. *calāre*, Gr. *καλέω*,

and their numerous cognates. No further proof of this connection is needed.

Goth. *hausjan* 'hear' may also be referred to a root meaning 'sound.' Such a root occurs in Skt. *kāuti* 'he shouts,' Lith. *kaukti* 'howl,' Gk. *κακύω* 'cry,' 'shriek.' (Cf. Prellwitz, s. v. *καδάζω*.) Compare also, for meaning, Skt. *gōsati* 'sounds:' Av. *gush* 'hear.'

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AMERICAN-FRENCH DIALECT COMPARISON.

Two Acadian-French Dialects compared with
"Some Specimens of a Canadian-French
Dialect Spoken in Maine."

PAPER NO. II.* C.

W.: æn bəl fām=une belle⁸³ femme.
See phrase no. 31, note 47.

67. C.: òn bəl fām=une belle⁸³ femme.
CC.: òn bəl fām=" " "

W.: lô è krôz=the water is deep=l'eau
est creuse.

68. C.: lô é krôz=l'eau est creuse.⁸⁴
CC.: lô è krôz=" " "

W.: òn⁸⁵ æ fæ=un enfant.

69. C.: æn æ fæ⁸⁶= " "
CC.: æn æ fæ⁸⁶= " "

W.: sèzæ⁸⁷ òmlà sō fu=cès hommes-là sont
fous.

70. C.: sèzæ⁸⁷ òmlà sō fu=cès hommes-là sont
fous.

CC.: sèzæ⁸⁷ òmlà sō fu=cès hommes-là sont
fous.

W.: sōnè=son nez.

71. C.: sōné=son nez.
CC.: sōné=" "

* Paper No. I appeared in MOD. LANG. NOTES for December, 1893, January and February, 1894; and part of Paper No. II in December, 1897, and January, 1898.

⁸³ A form corresponding to Fr. *gentille*, I have not found in use in any of the localities I have studied.

⁸⁴ A form corresponding to Fr. *profonde* is not in use.

⁸⁵ For other forms of the indefinite masculine article, see phrase no. 25 and also note 40.

⁸⁶ The dialect form for Fr. *en* or *en* is nearer *æ* than *ā*; as a rule it appears to me to be *æ*. Cf. phrase no. 27 and see note 42.

W.: la pli=la pluie.

72. C.: là pui⁸⁷=la pluie.

CC.: là pui⁸⁷= " "

W.: sèz yô⁸⁸=ses yeux. Cf. no. 37.

73. C.: sèz yô= " "

CC.: sèz yô= " "

W.: pòrt=porte.

74. C.: pòrt⁸⁹= " "

CC.: pòrt⁸⁹= " "

W.: nu=nous.

75. C.: nu=nous, but not as subject for which *ô*=Fr. *on* with third pers. sing. is used.

CC.: nu=nous, but not as subject for which *ž* or *žə*=Fr. *je* with the verb in the first pers. plural.

W.: twè⁹⁰=toi. Cf. no. 14.

76. C.: twə⁹⁰, 91=toi.

CC.: twə⁹⁰, 91= " "

W.: vu=vous. Cf. no. 92.

77. C.: vu⁹²= " "

CC.: vu⁹²= " "

W.: vātā (or vò=?)=va-t'en.

78. C.: vātā⁸⁶= " "

CC.: vātā⁸⁶= " "

W.: tædbæ=perhaps=peut-être bien. The *d* was not very distinct.

79. C.: ptètbæ⁹⁴ and tèt bæ=peut-être bien. Cf. Passy's tsé pa =Fr. *je ne sais*

⁸⁷ The *l* of Fr. *pluie* is completely lost; parallel with this is dialect *pui*=Fr. *plus*; cf. *kôkô* in phrase no. 17.

⁸⁸ See the comment on dialect *dž*=Fr. *y* in note 54 referring to this phrase, no. 73.

⁸⁹ The *o* is the same here as in French; a noticeable feature, however, of these two dialects is that in words where the *r* is final or followed by a silent consonant, the dialect *o* is then *not* the Fr. *o* in the French word *or*, that is, mid-back-wide-round, but mid-back-narrow-round as in Fr. *beau*; thus, dialect *tir*=Fr. *tort*, sounds exactly like Eng. *to* (the past of *to tear*).

⁹⁰ Cf. again in regard to dialect *wè* and *wə* the Remark under note 103 of Paper no. 1—(referred to before in notes 16 and 26 of this paper). *twi* is heard a good deal,—see the note no. 91 below, where a remark by the school teacher, Mlle. Allard, gives an idea of the difference in usage of *twi* and *wi* as observed by her.

⁹¹ Mlle. Allard says: "Les Canadiens se tutoient plus que les Acadiens. En général, les parents canadiens se font tutoyer par leurs enfants, ce qui est très-rare chez les Acadiens. Les Acadiens du Nouveau Brunswick, de la Nouvelle Ecosse et du Cap-Breton se tutoient généralement, excepté l'époux et l'épouse qui, quoique se tutoyant avant leur mariage se disent *vous* lorsqu'ils sont mariés."

pas. *Étude*, p. 123.

CC.: tèt bæ=peut-être bien.

W.: savapa bæ=ça (ne⁹²) va pas bien.

80. C.: sâ vâ pâ bæ=ça (ne⁹²) va pas bien.

CC.: sâ vâ pâ bæ= " " " " "

W.: bókubæ=beaucoup bien.

81. C.: 93bukubæ⁹⁴= " "

CC.: bókubæ⁹⁴= " "

W.: sāvō=savon (probably).

82. C.: sāvō⁹⁵= " "

CC.: sāvō⁹⁵= " "

W.: livū=I saw him *and also* I saw her=?

83. C.: 96 =

CC.: žlvū⁹⁷=je levis.

W.: à vâ vnir=she is going to come=elle va venir.

84. C.: à vā⁹⁸ mnir=elle va venir.

CC.: à vâ vnir= " " "

W.: la vl⁹⁹ (sometimes nearly vla⁹⁹) ki vyæ=la voilà qui vient. ⁵⁰(For exception to tš=Fr. *t*.)

85. C.: lāvlā⁹⁹ ki vyæ*=la voilà qui vient.

CC.: lā vla⁹⁹ tši vyæ*= " " " "

W.: i⁵⁷ dèn=he is giving=il donne. See no. 12.

86. C.: i⁵⁷ dōn=il donne.

CC.: i⁵⁷ dun= " "

W.: i ètaprèdèné=il est après donner. See. no. 13.

87. C.: i (or) il é après dōnè.

⁹² Just as a form corresponding to Fr. *ne* is lacking in the dialects, so *ne* itself is disappearing in popular French.

⁹³ The form *buku* is apparently due to the influence of the last syllable on the first. It generally replaces Fr. *très* before an adjective; for example, *buku bōn*=Fr. *beaucoup bonne*, that is, *très-bonne*.

⁹⁴ *bæ* is the form in use for the Fr. adverb *bien*; *biā* (see note 72)=Fr. *bien* in the sense of the noun, *goods* or *property*.

⁹⁵ As remarked in note 86, dialect *æ* to my ear as a rule represented Fr. *an* or *en*; so, too, the dialect form for Fr. *on* sounded like *ā* or *æ*, difficult to distinguish which; cf. the Parisian pronunciation of Fr. *an* or *en* with Fr. *on*.

⁹⁶ An exact equivalent to the CC. *ž lvū*=Fr. *je le vis* is lacking as there is no preterite tense in the dialect.

⁹⁷ Evidently analogy of the past participle.

⁹⁸ Influence of the *n* in nasalizing the Fr. *v* so that the sound is as written *mnir*. Cf. Passy's *annū*=Fr. *avenue* and *rūni*; *r*=Fr. *revenir*. *Étude*, §434.

* Conjugated with *av*. *r*=Fr. *avoir*.

CC.: A like form of expression not in use.

W.: f699 kə lièz6t tūt dād1ā (kə or a very short kə, l in lièz very faint, də or dè with very short è)=I must take them all out of there=faut que (je? les?) ôte tou(te?)s de delà.

88. C.: f699 kə ž1éz 6t tud dā lā=faut que je les ôte tou(te?)s de delà.

CC.: f699 kə ž1éz ut tu dā lā=faut que je les ôte tou(te?)s de delà.

W.: tét100 fu (not fè—; but cf. no 91.)=you are a fool=tu es fou.

89. C.: tét100 fu=tu es fou.

CC.: tèt100 fu=“ “ “

W.: t00té f0l=tu es folle.

90. C.: t00té f0l=“ “ “

CC.: t00tè f0l=“ “ “

W.: tèt100t0fū=you are a fool=tu es un fou.

91. C.: té æ fu40, 15=tu es un fou.

CC.: tèt æ fu40, 15=“ “ “

W.: vuzèt100 fu=vous êtes fou.

92. C.: vuzèt100 fu=“ “ “

CC.: vuzèt100 fu=“ “ “

W.: tēfū kōm æ māš a balèt100= you are a fool like a broomstick, tu es fou comme un manche à balai.

93. C.: té fu kōm æ māš (māh) à balè=you are a fool like a broomstick, tu es fou comme un manche à balai.

CC.: tèt fu kōm æ mās à balè=you are a fool like a broomstick, tu es fou comme un manche à balai.

W.: i fè frèt34=it is cold=il fait froid.

94. C.: i57 fè frèt34=it is cold=il fait froid.

CC.: i57 fè frèt34=“ “ “ “ “ “

W.: i fè š6=it is warm=il fait chaud.

95. C.: i57 fè š6=il fait chaud.

99 Cf. with examples from popular French given by Passy in his *Étude*, §271.

100 Popular French, Beyer and Passy, §91.

101 Analogy of forms where a *t* may be heard, as in the third pers. sing. See note 23.

102 In lists of words where a final *t* is sounded in the dialects representing words where in French under like conditions no *t* is heard, my notes go to show that the feature is more common in Canadian than in Acadian French; see note no. 59, Paper No. I. Professor Squair records the Ste. Anne pronunciation of Fr. *balai*, no. 4 in list (5) of his *Contribution*, which if I might interpret it phonetically would be about like *balā* or *bālā*.

CC.: i57 fè š6=“ “ “

W.: i bwèr16=he is drinking=il boit.

96. C.: i bwèr16=il boit.

CC.: i bwèr16=“ “

W.: truvé=to find=trouver.

97. C.: truvé=trouver.

CC.: truvé=“ “

W.: ma60 vā ékrir=I am going to write=moi vais écrire.

98. C.: z103 mā ékrir=je vais écrire.

CC.: ž vā ékrir=“ “ “

W.: sōn étāb è grād=his stable is large. Cf. no. 10; son étable est grande.

99. C.: sōn étāb104 é grād=son étable est grande.

CC.: sōn étāb è grād=son étable est grande.

W.: la lwèr16=the law, la loi.

100. C.: là lwèr16=la loi.

CC.: là lwèr16=“ “

W.: æ pyé*=a foot, un pied.

101. C.: æ pyé=un pied.

CC.: æ pyé=“ “

W.: 6 pōdzōm=some men=un peu des hommes.

102. C.: æ pōdōm (rare); kèkōm (far commoner)=quelques hommes.

CC.: æ pō dum=un peu d'hommes.

W.: pupwā=father=papa.

103. C.: pāpā=papa.

CC.: pēpā105=papa.

W.: lè42 mōbl=walls of the room (?)=les meubles.

104. C.: lè42 mōb=les meubles.

CC.: lè42 mōb=“ “

W.: nwèr16=black=noir.

105. C.: nwèr16=noir.

103 *mā*=Fr. *va* here seems to be used on the analogy of such expressions as no. 44: $\frac{1}{2}$ *mā* *b ilie*=Fr. *je vais balier*, in which the *m* can be accounted for as in note 64.

104 Both *grūš* (gr. *h*) and *étāb* are in use; there is however no form corresponding to Fr. *écurie*.

105 Weakening of the vowel of the unaccented syllable; see Passy, *Étude*, §313.

* As in no. 51 dialect *pidžl* represents Fr. *pays*, a form *pāš* might be looked for representing Fr. *pied*. Cf. also phrases nos. 133 and 134 where one might rather look for *fidž* than *fig*.

- CC.: nwèr¹⁶= " " " "
- W.: æn³⁶ mèzð=a house=une maison.
106. C.: òn mèzð=une maison,
CC.: òn mèzð= " " "
- W.: æn³⁶ èl=a ladder=une échelle.
107. C.: òn èl=une échelle.
CC.: òn èl= " " "
- W.: æn³⁶ plæs (or plàs?)=a place=une place.
108. C.: òn plàs⁶²=une place.
CC.: òn plàs= " " "
- W.: lòn (with a short vowel)=moon=lune.
109. C.: lùn=lune (the ù is very short†) and the effect similar to lòn.
CC.: lùn=lune (the ù is very short†) and the effect similar to lòn.
- W.: sa vwè=his voice=sa voix.
110. C.: sà wa¹⁰⁶=sa voix.
CC.: sà wā¹⁰⁶= " " "
- W.: æ šyæ=a dog=un chien.
111. C.: æ syā⁷² and šyæ=un chien.
CC.: æ šyā⁷²= " " "
- W.: æ šā (or rather šā)=a cat=un chat.
112. C.: æ šā¹⁰⁷=un chat.
CC.: æ šā¹⁰⁷= " " "
- W.: dè šā=des chats.
113. C.: dé⁴² šā=" " "
CC.: dé⁴² žā=" " "
- W.: æ rwè
114. C.: æ rwa.¹⁰⁸
CC.: æ rwā.
- W.: æn rèn=a queen=une reine.

† Corblet in his *Glossaire Picard* gives *leune* on *lène*.

¹⁰⁶ This is merely a bilabial for a lip-tooth consonant; cf. phrase no. 8; a pronunciation which occurs also in popular French as mentioned in note no. 94 of Paper No. I.

¹⁰⁷ Feminine òn š.11=Fr. *une chatte*.

¹⁰⁸ As a rule in Carleton as in Cheticamp, a final French *a* is represented in the dialect by *ā*. For Carleton, in the following words both *a* (a rather than *ā*) and *ā* are heard, *a* by the young and *ā* by the old; *trwa* and *trwā*=Fr. *trois*; *bwa* and *bwā*=Fr. *bois*, Eng. *wood*; *mwā* and *mwā*=Fr. *mois*, Eng. *month*; *pwā* and *pwā*=Fr. *pois*, Eng. *pea*; *pwā* and *pwā*=Fr. *pois*, Eng. *weight*. Most other dialect words with the ending corresponding to Fr. *oi*, like *mwā*=Fr. *moi* and *twa*=Fr. *toi*, have, as a rule, only *a*. This points to something similar to what Beyer in his *Franz sische Phonetik*, p. 20, comments on; that is, that the modern tendency in popular French is to bring open and closed *a* together.

115. C.: òn rèn=une reine.

CC.: òn rèn= " " "

W.: æn wèzð=a bird=un oiseau.

116. C.: æ wèzð¹⁰⁹=un oiseau.

CC.: æ òzð¹⁰⁹= " " "

W.: æšmæ=a road=un chemin.

117. C.: æšmā¹¹⁰ and šmæ=un chemin.

CC.: æšmā¹¹⁰ " šmæ=" " "

W.: æ (or è) kanð¹⁰²=a boat=un canot.

118. C.: æ kànð=un canot.

CC.: æ kànð=" " "

W.: flør=fleur.

119. C.: flør¹¹¹=fleur.

CC.: flør=" " "

The cardinal numerals 1-20, 100;

W.: æ, dō, twā, kat (kat⁸¹òm=Fr. quatre hommes), sæk, sis, sèt, üt, nōff, džis, òz, dūz, trèz, katðz. tšèz (not tšæz), sèz, džissèt, dzizüit, džiznōff, vā; sā, (or perhaps better sæ).

C.: ò, æ, dō(z),¹¹² trwa(z), trwā(z), kàt(r)(z⁸¹), sæk(z⁸¹), sæk, si(z), sis, sè(z⁸¹), sèt, üi(z⁸¹)(t), üt, nō(z⁸¹)(v), nōf, di(z), dis, òz, duz, tréz, trèz, kàtðz, kyæz, sèz, di sè(z⁸¹), di sèt, dizüi(z⁸¹)(t), dizüit, diznō(z⁸¹)(v), diznōf, væ(z⁸¹)(t) sæk(z) (but sæk ò or æ).

CC.: ò, æ, yón, dō(z¹¹²)dós, trwa(z), trwas, kàt(z), sæk(k); si(z), sis, sè(z), sèt, üi(z), üt, nō(z), nōf, di(z), dis, òz,

¹⁰⁹ In Carleton and Cheticamp the rule is that *wè* corresponds to Fr. *oi*, when the *oi* is not final. There are, however, a few cases of *wè* instead of *wè* as in Carleton *wèz* while Cheticamp *zè*=Fr. *oiseau* is irregular. See the *Remark* † under note no. 103, Paper No. I.

¹¹⁰ Cf. note 72. I recorded a number of cases of dialect *ā*=Fr. *in*, but could establish no exact rule.

¹¹¹ *flør* is used continually for a form corresponding to Fr. *farine*, Eng. *flour* and in this sense appears to be an Anglicism. In Carleton and Cheticamp the dialect ending corresponding to Fr. *-eur* is apt to be closed, that is, the *o* in Fr. *peu* rather than the *ø* in Fr. *peur*.

¹¹² The forms enclosed in parentheses are heard before vowels; those ending in a vowel before consonants, or when there is no form ending in a consonant, as final as in *d.*, *trwa*; those ending in a consonant may appear as final or where that is the only form as in *duz*, *tr.æ*, etc., before both vowels and consonants. The form for Fr. *cent* is hardly distinguishable from that for Fr. *cing* when before consonants.

duz, trèz, kàtòrz, tšæz, sèz, disè(z),
disèt, dizüi(z), dizült, diznò(z),
diznòf, væ(z)(t), sæ(z).

SUPPLEMENT.*

W.: zé¹¹³ bædz ami—I have many friends
[=j'ai bien des amis].

121. C.: žé bæ⁹⁴ déz ami=j'ai bien des amis.
CC.: žé bæ déz ami= " " " "

W.: han é tšö·kò—I have some [=j'en
ai quelqu(es) uns. I doubt the
correctness of the accent, and
think the last letter should be ö].

122. C.: žānékōkō=j'en ai quelqu(es) uns.
CC.: žānétsōkō= " " " " "

W.: han é débā—I have some stockings
[=j'en ai des bas].

123. C.: zé dé bæ=j'ai des bas; (not said as
above in Waterville with *an* or *ā*=
Fr. *en*).
CC.: žé dé bæ=j'ai des bas; (not said as
above in Waterville with *an* or *ā*=
Fr. *en*.)

W.: hé¹¹³ dé kutó—I have some knives
[=j'ai des couteaux].

124. C.: žé (hé) dé kutó=j'ai des couteaux.
CC.: žé dè kutó= " " "

W.: hané—I have some [=j'en ai].

125. C.: žāné¹¹²=j'en ai.
CC.: žāné= " "

W.: žé¹¹³ tā šæpó—I have many hats
[=j'ai tant de chapeaux].

126. C.: žé tā dsæpó=j'ai tant de chapeaux
(not said without *d* or *də*).
CC.: zé tā dšæpó=j'ai tant de chapeaux
(not said without *d* or *də*).

W.: hé¹¹³ šó—I am warm [=j'ai chaud].

127. C.: žé (hé) (hé) šó=j'ai chaud.
CC.: žé šó.

* Professor Sheldon continues: "As a supplement I can now add some additional specimens taken from the pronunciation of M. J. (=dž), the mother of L. L. and written in a phonetic spelling essentially the same as that employed above. They were written at my suggestion by an inexperienced observer not familiar with spoken French. He writes ö for both ö and ø. I add in brackets remarks of my own.—M. J. was born in Cornville, Maine, cannot read nor write, is forty-nine years old, has always lived in Maine, except a year and a half in Canada after being married."

¹¹² An expression much used here is žānéāmās=Fr. *j'en ai en masse*, meaning *beaucoup*.

W.: héswi—I am thirsty [=j'ai soif. The
sign ž=English *i* in (*hit*), (*pin*),
etc.].

128. C.: zé (hé) hē¹⁶ swëf.

CC.: zé¹⁶ swëf.

W.: hé¹¹³ fā—I am hungry=j'ai faim.

129. C.: žé (hé) hē fā^{110, 72} (rather than fæ).
CC.: žé fā^{110, 72} (fæ).

W.: pupā é¹¹⁴ bā=papa is good [=papa
est bon].

130. C.: pāpā é bō=papa est bon.

CC.: pāpā¹⁰⁵ è bō=" " "

W.: pupā é¹¹⁴ grā=papa is tall [=papa
est grand].

131. C.: pāpā é grā=papa est grand.

CC.: pāpā¹⁰⁵ è grā=" " "

W.: mā gæ·sā¹¹⁴ éptsi=my son is small
[=mon garçon est petit].

132. C.: mō gærsō é pti⁴⁹=mon garçon est
petit.

CC.: mō gærsō è pti⁴⁹=mon garçon est
petit.

W.: mā fig¹¹⁵ é bël=my daughter is
handsome [=ma fille est belle].

133. C.: mā fiy é bël=ma fille est belle.

CC.: mā fiy è bël=" " " "

W.: nō fig¹¹⁵ vièn=our daughters are
coming [=nos filles viennent].

134. C.: nō fiy vièn=nos filles viennent.

CC.: nō fiy vānō¹¹⁶=nos filles viennent.

W.: mu·ma lævyu dö grō·rā=mamma
saw two big rats (grō·rā in her dia-
lect means either rats or big rats)
[=maman? deux gros rats. I
doubt the correctness of the accent
in mu·ma, and the last letter in the
same word should perhaps be ā.
In lævyu, I think yu should be ü].

135. C.: māmā ā vū dö·grō·rā (Cf., however,
note 60)=maman a vu deux gros
rats.

¹¹³ Cf. this /—Fr. *ai* with that recorded in nos. 4 and 5, 6 and 7, (which is *è*).

¹¹⁴ Cf. this /—Fr. *est* with that recorded in nos. 1, 2, 50, 87 and 99.

¹¹⁵ Cf. with nos. 35, 36, 37 and 38 where Fr. *y* (consonant) =dialect *ä*. See also the * under note 105.

¹¹⁶ What is said in the important note 41 applies to this case.

CC.: mēmā ā vū dō'gró rā=maman a vu
deux gros rats.

W.: "'Father' in her dialect is the same
as in standard French, or perhaps
the first *e* is pronounced more like
ie in the modern French '*pierre*.'

136. C.: pér=père.

CC.: pér= "

W.: "I don't think I have given all the
various ways for 'I have' in the
dialect. I will not say positively,
but . . . it seems as if she said
something like *ǵfē* or *hwfē* for 'I
have.'"

137. C.: žé, hé hé.

CC.: zé.

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OLD ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

An Elementary Old English Grammar (Early
West Saxon) by A. J. WYATT, M. A. Cam-
bridge: At the University Press, 1897.
160 pp.

WHEN this latest grammar of Old English fell
into our hands, we felt tempted to exclaim with
Ymagynatyf in *Piers the Plowman*: "pere
ar bokes ynowe!" Elementary Old English
Grammars as well as Readers and Exercise
Books, have kept coming thick and fast for a
number of years. Besides, the publication of
two new books is being looked forward to with
keen interest; namely, the revised edition of
Sievers' *Grammar*, and Bülbring's *Elementar-
buch* in Streitberg's series. And now the list
is swelled by another number. It is true that
in the mother country of the Anglo-Saxon
speech there have been so far no signs of a
possible overproduction in this line; and the
enthusiastic activity of America does not ap-
pear to concern the author of this new gram-
mar. Anyhow, no one could well be supposed
nowadays to enter upon such a task, unless
he were sure of his case.

Mr. Wyatt's plan was to combine in his
manual the merits of Sievers' 'Germanic' and
Sweet's 'independent' method, whilst con-

fining himself in the main to an elementary
presentation of Early West Saxon. In the
elaboration of this scheme he has been re-
markably successful. Mr. Wyatt is a thorough
scholar in Old English—as his edition of
Beowulf has sufficiently shown—and though
he naturally follows the steps of Sweet,
Sievers, and Cosijn, he proves himself to be
an independent philologist. The didactic
talent of the author appears on every page.
His methods of arrangement, classification,
and formulation of rules are not absolutely
new. Every intelligent teacher of Old Eng-
lish has no doubt, in a great many cases,
resorted to the same practical devices as Mr.
Wyatt. But it is very convenient to have them
put together, in a clear, concise form. To
enumerate the 'innovations' in detail is un-
necessary. Suffice it to call attention to some
general features, and to mention just a few
particulars which invite comment.

The text book does not pretend to be a
complete grammar. "It would have given
a specious air of completeness to the book
to have added a section dealing with Old
English syntax; but I am strongly of opinion
that for the present such aid is best given in
notes on selected texts." (*Preface*, page v).
There are two principal parts: the first
dealing with Inflection, the second with
Phonology; besides we find, on the first
seven pages, a condensed list of the chief
paradigms, and in an Appendix a few sec-
tions on Word-Formation. The exposition
of the sound-laws is especially well done; we
note in particular the stress laid on the chro-
nology of the different O. E. phonetic changes.
Praiseworthy is the author's effort in combat-
ing inaccurate popular statements of linguistic
phenomena (cf. § 119; § 68, n. i).

The statement that the O. E. diphthongs
have the stress on the first element (§ 4; cf.
§ 141) needs modification,—at least if we con-
sider the comparative fulness of information
generally presented in this 'elementary'
grammar.—If *hwilc*, *swilc*, *mīn*, *ðīn*, etc., are
given a place among the adjectives which are
always strong (§ 41), such as *eall*, *sum*, etc.,
should not be omitted. From the curious note
that *ān*=one, has always the strong form, and
āna=alone, always the weak form, we might